

a rotor within said stator bore and comprising a rotor shaft;

a bearing assembly for supporting said rotor shaft and facilitating rotational movement thereof; and

a bracket assembly coupled to said frame and receiving said rotor shaft, said bracket assembly comprising a base plate and a bracket support assembly extending therefrom, said bracket support assembly comprising a first end plate extending from said base plate, a second end plate extending from said base plate, a support member extending from said base plate, and at least one support plate extending from one of said first end plate and said second end plate, said support member connected to said at least one support plate forming at least one enclosure.

#### REMARKS

Applicant and the undersigned wish to express their appreciation to the Examiner for the courtesies extended to Thomas Fisher during a telephone interview that occurred on December 12, 2002. During the interview, the Office Action dated September 6, 2002 was discussed. More specifically, proposed claim amendments were discussed which were submitted by Applicant to overcome King et al. (U.S. Patent No. 4,726,112), Cunningham (U.S. Patent No. 2,905,411), and Booth et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,129,194). Agreement was reached that King et al. fails to disclose a hollow enclosure. The following amendment has been made in consequence thereof.

The Office Action mailed September 6, 2002 has been carefully reviewed and the foregoing amendment has been made in consequence thereof. Submitted herewith is a Submission of Marked Up Claims. Also submitted herewith is a drawing incorporating the proposed drawing correction filed on 17 June 2002. Additionally, a request for approval of drawing changes is submitted herewith to better illustrate the enclosure as recited in the specification and originally filed claims. No new matter has been added by the proposed drawing changes.

In accordance with 37 C.F.R. 1.136(a), a one month extension of time is submitted herewith to extend the due date of the response to the Office Action dated September 6, 2002, for the above-identified patent application from December 6, 2002, through and including January 6, 2003. In accordance with 37 C.F.R. 1.17(a)(3), authorization to charge a deposit

account in the amount of \$110.00 to cover this extension of time request also is submitted herewith.

Claims 1-29 are now pending in this application. Claims 1-24 stand rejected. Claims 25-29 have been withdrawn from consideration. Claims 10 and 23 have been canceled.

The rejection of Claims 1-24 under 35 U.S.C. § 112 is respectfully traversed. Specifically, Applicant respectfully submits that the subject matter recited in Claims 1-24 is described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. For example, the specification, on page 5, at lines 1-8, states "[i]n practice, bracket assembly 32 is subject to static and dynamic stresses from supporting a dynamoelectric machine rotor structure and associated components coupled to the machine. A varying degree of vibration is experienced by bracket assembly 32 due to varying loads and operating conditions." In addition, and for example, the specification, on page 3 at lines 31 and 32, states that "[e]nclosures 60 and 68 reinforce bracket assembly 32...." Furthermore, and for example, the specification, on page 5, at lines 4-8, states that "[b]racket support assembly 44 adds stiffness to bracket assembly 32 and reinforces bracket assembly 32. Because of the reinforcement, bracket assembly 32 provides a configuration effectively achieving the desired natural frequency which is unlikely to be excited in use." Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that the subject matter recited in Claims 1-24 is described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. For at least the reasons set forth above, Applicant respectfully requests that the Section 112 rejection of Claims 1-24 be withdrawn.

The rejection of Claims 1-24 under 35 U.S.C. § 112 is respectfully traversed.

Claims 10 and 23 have been canceled. Applicant submits that Claims 1 9, 11-22, and 24 particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicant regards as the invention. Accordingly, Applicant submits that Claims 1 9, 11-22, and 24 are definite. Specifically, Applicant respectfully submits that end plates 48 and 50 and support plates 54 and 62 are shown in Figure 3 as separate portions of a bracket assembly 32. Furthermore, Applicant submits that an artisan of ordinary skill in the art would understand that end plates 48 and 50 and support plates 54 and 62 are separate portions of bracket assembly 32 after

reading the specification in view of the current drawings. For example, on page 3, at lines 10 and 11, the specification states that a bracket support assembly 44 includes "a support member 46, a first end plate 48, and a second end plate 50." Furthermore, and for example, the specification states, on page 3, at lines 17 and 18, that "a first support plate 54 extends from first end plate 48" and, on page 3, at lines 22 and 23, "[a] second support plate 62 extends from second end plate 50...." In addition, Applicant submits that a base plate intermediate region 70 is shown in Figure 3 to be an intermediate region of a base plate 40, and thus base plate intermediate region 70 represents an intermediate portion of base plate 40. Furthermore, Applicant submits that an artisan of ordinary skill in the art would understand that base plate intermediate region 70 represents an intermediate portion of base plate 40 after reading the specification in view of the current drawings. For example, on page 3, at lines 30 and 31, the specification states that "[f]irst support plate 54 and second support plate 62 are separated by a base plate intermediate region or arc segment 70." Additionally, Applicant submits an artisan of ordinary skill in the art would understand the structure of bracket assembly 32 including support member 46 after reading the specification in view of the current drawings. For example, the specification, on page 3, at lines 11 and 12, states that "[s]upport member 46 is a semi-annular ring extending between first end plate 48 and second end plate 50. In an alternative embodiment, support member 46 is fabricated from a plurality of members to form a curved section that extends between first end plate 48 and second end plate 50." For at least the reasons set forth above, Claims 19, 11-22, and 24 are submitted to be definite.

For at least the reasons set forth above, Applicant respectfully requests that the Section 112 rejection of Claims 1-24 be withdrawn.

The rejection of Claims 1, 2, 4-6, 8-15, 17-19, and 21-24 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 4,726,112 (King et al.) is respectfully traversed.

King et al. describe a method of assembling a dynamoelectric machine 17 including at least one end frame 15 having a hub portion 13 extending therefrom, a cushioning device 11, and a cradle 19. Cushioning device 11 includes a pair of generally annular cylindric mounts 21 and 23. Cradle 19 includes a base 75 having a pair of spaced apart opposite cradle mounting sections 77 and 77a. Cradle mounting section 77 and 77a each include a recess 79 and 79a, respectively. When assembled, cushioning device 11 rests within recess 79 and is secured in place with a releasable strap 81 that connects with cradle mounting section 77.

Claim 1 recites a bracket assembly for a dynamoelectric machine, wherein the bracket assembly comprises "a base plate...a bracket support assembly extending from said base plate, said bracket support assembly comprising a first end plate extending from said base plate, a second end plate extending from said base plate...and at least one support plate extending from one of said first end plate and said second end plate, said support member connected to said at least one support plate forming at least one enclosure".

King et al. do not describe nor suggest a bracket assembly for a dynamoelectric machine, wherein the bracket assembly includes a base plate, and a bracket support assembly extending from the base plate and including a first end plate extending from the base plate, a second end plate extending from the base plate, and at least one support plate extending from one of the first end plate and the second end plate, wherein the support member is connected to at least one support plate forming at least one enclosure. Rather, King et al. describe a method of assembling a dynamoelectric machine, wherein the dynamoelectric machine includes a cushioning device held in a cradle recess by a releasable strap. Applicant respectfully submits that the releasable strap is not a support plate, and as such, King et al. do not describe nor suggest a support plate extending from the cradle recess, and a first end plate extending from the support plate. More specifically, in contrast to the present invention, King et al. describe a releasable strap extending from a base and a first end plate extending from the support plate, rather than a first end plate extending from a base plate, a second end plate extending from a base plate, and at least one support plate extending from one of the first end plate and the second end plate. Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, Claim 1 is submitted to be patentable over King et al.

Claims 2, 4-6, 8-9 and 11-13 depend, directly or indirectly, from independent Claim 1. When the recitations of Claims 2, 4-6, 8-9 and 11-13 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 1, Applicant submits that dependent Claims 2, 4-6, 8-9 and 11-13 likewise are patentable over King et al. Claim 10 has been canceled.

Claim 14 recites a dynamoelectric machine comprising "a frame ... a rotor ... comprising a rotor shaft ... a bracket assembly coupled to said frame and receiving said rotor shaft, said bracket assembly comprising a base plate and a bracket support assembly extending therefrom, said bracket support assembly comprising a first end plate extending from said base plate, a second end plate extending from said base plate...and at least one

support plate extending from one of said first end plate and said second end plate, said support member connected to said at least one support plate forming at least one enclosure”.

King et al. do not describe nor suggest a dynamoelectric machine including a frame, a rotor having a rotor shaft, and a bracket assembly coupled to the frame and receiving the rotor shaft, wherein the bracket assembly includes a base plate and a bracket support assembly extending therefrom and including a first end plate extending from the base plate, a second end plate extending from the base plate, and at least one support plate extending from one of the first end plate and the second end plate, wherein the support member is connected to at least one support plate forming at least one enclosure. Rather, King et al. describe a method of assembling a dynamoelectric machine, wherein the dynamoelectric machine includes a cushioning device held in a cradle recess by a releasable strap. Applicant respectfully submits that the releasable strap is not a support plate, and as such, King et al. do not describe nor suggest a support plate extending from the cradle recess, and a first end plate extending from the support plate. More specifically, in contrast to the present invention, King et al. describe a releasable strap extending from a base and a first end plate extending from the support plate, rather than a first end plate extending from a base plate, a second end plate extending from a base plate, and at least one support plate extending from one of the first end plate and the second end plate. Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, Claim 14 is submitted to be patentable over King et al.

Claims 15, 17-19, 21-22 and 24 depend, directly or indirectly, from independent Claim 14. When the recitations of Claims 15, 17-19, 21-22 and 24 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 14, Applicant submits that dependent Claims 15, 17-19, 21-22 and 24 likewise are patentable over King et al. Claim 23 has been canceled.

For at least the reasons set forth above, Applicant respectfully requests that the Section 102 rejection of Claim 1, 2, 4-6, 8-15, 17-19, and 21-24 be withdrawn.

The rejection of Claims 3 and 16 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over King et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 2,905,411 (Cunningham) is respectfully traversed.

King et al. are described above. Cunningham describes a rotating machine 1, such as a small electric motor, having a rigid annulus member 23 that rests in a support 26. A plurality of clamping members 30 secure rigid annulus member 23 to support 26.

Applicant respectfully submits that the Section 103 rejection of the presently pending claims is not a proper rejection. As is well established, obviousness cannot be established by combining the teachings of the cited art to produce the claimed invention, absent some teaching, suggestion, or incentive supporting the combination. Neither King et al. nor Cunningham, considered alone or in combination, describe or suggest the claimed combination. Furthermore, in contrast to the assertion within the Office Action, Applicant respectfully submits that it would not be obvious to one skilled in the art to combine King et al. with Cunningham, because there is no motivation to combine the references suggested in the art. Additionally, the Examiner has not pointed to any prior art that teaches or suggests to combine the disclosures, other than Applicant's own teaching. Rather, only the conclusory statement that "it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to design an bracket system as disclosed by King and to modify the invention by making a support plate planar for the purpose of isolating torsional vibration from the machine as disclosed by Cunningham" suggests combining the disclosures.

As the Federal Circuit has recognized, obviousness is not established merely by combining references having different individual elements of pending claims. Ex parte Levengood, 28 U.S.P.Q.2d 1300 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1993). MPEP 2143.01. Rather, there must be some suggestion, outside of Applicant's disclosure, in the prior art to combine such references, and a reasonable expectation of success must be both found in the prior art, and not based on Applicant's disclosure. In re Vaeck, 20 U.S.P.Q.2d 1436 (Fed. Cir. 1991). In the present case, neither a suggestion or motivation to combine the prior art disclosures, nor any reasonable expectation of success has been shown.

Furthermore, it is impermissible to use the claimed invention as an instruction manual or "template" to piece together the teachings of the cited art so that the claimed invention is rendered obvious. Specifically, one cannot use hindsight reconstruction to pick and choose among isolated disclosures in the art to deprecate the claimed invention. Further, it is impermissible to pick and choose from any one reference only so much of it as will support a given position, to the exclusion of other parts necessary to the full appreciation of what such reference fairly suggests to one of ordinary skill in the art. The present Section 103 rejection is based on a combination of teachings selected from multiple patents in an attempt to arrive at the claimed invention. Since there is no teaching nor suggestion in the cited art for the combination, the Section 103 rejection appears to be based on a hindsight reconstruction in

which isolated disclosures have been picked and chosen in an attempt to deprecate the present invention. Of course, such a combination is impermissible, and for this reason alone, Applicant requests that the Section 103 rejection be withdrawn.

Further, and to the extent understood, neither King et al. nor Cunningham, considered alone or in combination, describe or suggest the claimed combination, and as such, the presently pending claims are patentably distinguishable from the cited combination. Specifically, Claim 3 depends from independent Claim 1 which recites a bracket assembly for a dynamoelectric machine, wherein the bracket assembly comprises "a base plate...a bracket support assembly extending from said base plate, said bracket support assembly comprising a first end plate extending from said base plate, a second end plate extending from said base plate...and at least one support plate extending from one of said first end plate and said second end plate, said support member connected to said at least one support plate forming at least one enclosure".

Neither King et al. nor Cunningham, considered alone or in combination, describe nor suggest a bracket assembly for a dynamoelectric machine, wherein the bracket assembly includes a base plate, and a bracket support assembly extending from the base plate and including a first end plate extending from the base plate, a second end plate extending from the base plate, and at least one support plate extending from one of the first end plate and the second end plate, wherein the support member is connected to at least one support plate forming at least one enclosure. Rather, King et al. describe a method of assembling a dynamoelectric machine, wherein the dynamoelectric machine includes a cushioning device held in a cradle recess by a releasable strap. Applicant respectfully submits that the releasable strap is not a support plate, and as such, King et al. do not describe nor suggest a support plate extending from the cradle recess, and a first end plate extending from the support plate. More specifically, King et al. describe a releasable strap extending from a base and a first end plate extending from the support plate, rather than a first end plate extending from a base plate, a second end plate extending from a base plate, and at least one support plate extending from one of the first end plate and the second end plate. Accordingly, King et al. do not describe nor suggest the claimed combination. Furthermore, Cunningham describes a rotating machine, such as a small electric motor, having a rigid annulus member that is secured to a support using a plurality of clamping members, but does not describe nor suggest a first end plate extending from a base plate, a second end plate extending from a

base plate, and at least one support plate extending from one of the first end plate and the second end plate. For at least the reasons set forth above, Claim 1 is submitted to be patentable over King et al. in view of Cunningham.

Claim 3 depends from independent Claim 1. When the recitations of Claim 3 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 1, Applicant submits that dependent Claim 3 likewise is patentable over King et al. in view of Cunningham.

Claim 16 depends from independent Claim 14 which recites a dynamoelectric machine comprising "a frame...a rotor...comprising a rotor shaft...a bracket assembly coupled to said frame and receiving said rotor shaft, said bracket assembly comprising a base plate and a bracket support assembly extending therefrom, said bracket support assembly comprising a first end plate extending from said base plate, a second end plate extending from said base plate...and at least one support plate extending from one of said first end plate and said second end plate, said support member connected to said at least one support plate forming at least one enclosure".

Neither King et al. nor Cunningham, considered alone or in combination, describe nor suggest a dynamoelectric machine including a frame, a rotor having a rotor shaft, and a bracket assembly coupled to the frame and receiving the rotor shaft, wherein the bracket assembly includes a base plate and a bracket support assembly extending therefrom and including a first end plate extending from the base plate, a second end plate extending from the base plate, and at least one support plate extending from one of the first end plate and the second end plate, wherein the support member is connected to at least one support plate forming at least one enclosure. Rather, King et al. describe a method of assembling a dynamoelectric machine, wherein the dynamoelectric machine includes a cushioning device held in a cradle recess by a releasable strap. Applicant respectfully submits that the releasable strap is not a support plate, and as such, King et al. do not describe nor suggest a support plate extending from the cradle recess, and a first end plate extending from the support plate. More specifically, in contrast to the present invention, King et al. describe a releasable strap extending from a base and a first end plate extending from the support plate, rather than a first end plate extending from a base plate, a second end plate extending from a base plate, and at least one support plate extending from one of the first end plate and the second end plate. Accordingly, King et al. do not describe nor suggest the claimed combination. Furthermore, Cunningham describes a rotating machine, such as a small



electric motor, having a rigid annulus member that is secured to a support using a plurality of clamping members, but does not describe nor suggest a first end plate extending from a base plate, a second end plate extending from a base plate, and at least one support plate extending from one of the first end plate and the second end plate. For at least the reasons set forth above, Claim 14 is submitted to be patentable over King et al. in view of Cunningham.

Claim 16 depends from independent Claim 14. When the recitations of Claim 16 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 14, Applicant submits that dependent Claim 16 likewise is patentable over King et al. in view of Cunningham.

For at least the reasons set forth above, Applicant respectfully requests the Section 103 rejection of Claims 3 and 16 be withdrawn.

The rejection of Claims 7 and 20 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over King et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,129,194 (Booth et al.) is respectfully traversed.

King et al. are described above. Booth et al. describe an armature assembly 38 for a selectively engageable and disengageable electromagnetic coupling 20. Armature assembly 38 includes a hub 64 having a central axis 28 that is disposed radially outwardly, and mounted for rotation with, a shaft 26 used to drive an air-conditioning compressor 22. Armature assembly 38 also includes a resiliently flexible spider 66 disposed radially outwardly of hub 64. Spider 66 is fixed against rotation relative to hub 64, but is able to flex axially relative to hub 64 at a hinge 84. Armature assembly 38 further includes an annular armature disc 68 disposed radially outwardly of hub 64 and connected to a first side of spider 66. In addition, armature assembly 38 includes a counterweight 70 disposed on a second side of spider 66. Counterweight 70 may be integral with spider 66 or connected to hub 64.

Applicant respectfully submits that the Section 103 rejection of the presently pending claims is not a proper rejection. As is well established, obviousness cannot be established by combining the teachings of the cited art to produce the claimed invention, absent some teaching, suggestion, or incentive supporting the combination. Neither King et al. nor Booth et al. considered alone or in combination, describe or suggest the claimed combination. Furthermore, in contrast to the assertion within the Office Action, Applicant respectfully submits that it would not be obvious to one skilled in the art to combine King et al. with Booth et al., because there is no motivation to combine the references suggested in the art.

Additionally, the Examiner has not pointed to any prior art that teaches or suggests to combine the disclosures, other than Applicant's own teaching. Rather, only the conclusory statement that "it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to design an bracket system as disclosed by King and to modify the invention by placing an intermediate end radially to a support member for the purpose of balancing the dynamic forces generated by a load as disclosed by Booth et al." suggests combining the disclosures.

As the Federal Circuit has recognized, obviousness is not established merely by combining references having different individual elements of pending claims. Ex parte Levengood, 28 U.S.P.Q.2d 1300 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1993). MPEP 2143.01. Rather, there must be some suggestion, outside of Applicant's disclosure, in the prior art to combine such references, and a reasonable expectation of success must be both found in the prior art, and not based on Applicant's disclosure. In re Vaeck, 20 U.S.P.Q.2d 1436 (Fed. Cir. 1991). In the present case, neither a suggestion or motivation to combine the prior art disclosures, nor any reasonable expectation of success has been shown.

Furthermore, it is impermissible to use the claimed invention as an instruction manual or "template" to piece together the teachings of the cited art so that the claimed invention is rendered obvious. Specifically, one cannot use hindsight reconstruction to pick and choose among isolated disclosures in the art to deprecate the claimed invention. Further, it is impermissible to pick and choose from any one reference only so much of it as will support a given position, to the exclusion of other parts necessary to the full appreciation of what such reference fairly suggests to one of ordinary skill in the art. The present Section 103 rejection is based on a combination of teachings selected from multiple patents in an attempt to arrive at the claimed invention. Since there is no teaching nor suggestion in the cited art for the combination, the Section 103 rejection appears to be based on a hindsight reconstruction in which isolated disclosures have been picked and chosen in an attempt to deprecate the present invention. Of course, such a combination is impermissible, and for this reason alone, Applicant requests that the Section 103 rejection be withdrawn.

Further, and to the extent understood, neither King et al. nor Booth et al., considered alone or in combination, describe or suggest the claimed combination, and as such, the presently pending claims are patentably distinguishable from the cited combination. Specifically, Claim 7 depends from independent Claim 1 which recites a bracket assembly for

a dynamoelectric machine, wherein the bracket assembly comprises "a base plate...a bracket support assembly extending from said base plate, said bracket support assembly comprising a first end plate extending from said base plate, a second end plate extending from said base plate...and at least one support plate extending from one of said first end plate and said second end plate".

Neither King et al. nor Booth et al., considered alone or in combination, describe nor suggest a bracket assembly for a dynamoelectric machine, wherein the bracket assembly includes a base plate, and a bracket support assembly extending from the base plate and including a first end plate extending from the base plate, a second end plate extending from the base plate, and at least one support plate extending from one of the first end plate and the second end plate, wherein the support member is connected to at least one support plate forming at least one enclosure. Rather, King et al. describe a method of assembling a dynamoelectric machine, wherein the dynamoelectric machine includes a cushioning device held in a cradle recess by a releasable strap. Applicant respectfully submits that the releasable strap is not a support plate, and as such, King et al. do not describe nor suggest a support plate extending from the cradle recess, and a first end plate extending from the support plate. More specifically, King et al. describe a releasable strap extending from a base and a first end plate extending from the support plate, rather than a first end plate extending from a base plate, a second end plate extending from a base plate, and at least one support plate extending from one of the first end plate and the second end plate. Accordingly, King et al. do not describe nor suggest the claimed combination. Furthermore, Booth et al. describe an armature assembly 38 a selectively engageable and disengageable electromagnetic coupling, but do not describe nor suggest a first end plate extending from a base plate, a second end plate extending from a base plate, and at least one support plate extending from one of the first end plate and the second end plate. For at least the reasons set forth above, Claim 1 is submitted to be patentable over King et al. in view of Booth et al.

Claim 7 depends from independent Claim 1. When the recitations of Claim 7 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 1, Applicant submits that dependent Claim 7 likewise is patentable over King et al. in view of Booth et al.

Claim 20 depends from independent Claim 14 which recites a dynamoelectric machine comprising "a frame...a rotor...comprising a rotor shaft...a bracket assembly coupled to said frame and receiving said rotor shaft, said bracket assembly comprising a base

plate and a bracket support assembly extending therefrom, said bracket support assembly comprising a first end plate extending from said base plate, a second end plate extending from said base plate...and at least one support plate extending from one of said first end plate and said second end plate, said support member connected to said at least one support plate forming at least one enclosure”.

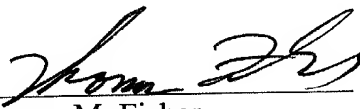
Neither King et al. nor Booth et al., considered alone or in combination, describe nor suggest a dynamoelectric machine including a frame, a rotor having a rotor shaft, and a bracket assembly coupled to the frame and receiving the rotor shaft, wherein the bracket assembly includes a base plate and a bracket support assembly extending therefrom, the bracket support assembly includes a first end plate extending from the base plate, a second end plate extending from the base plate, and at least one support plate extending from one of the first end plate and the second end plate, wherein the support member is connected to at least one support plate forming at least one enclosure. Rather, King et al. describe a method of assembling a dynamoelectric machine, wherein the dynamoelectric machine includes a cushioning device held in a cradle recess by a releasable strap. Applicant respectfully submits that the releasable strap is not a support plate, and as such, King et al. do not describe nor suggest a support plate extending from the cradle recess, and a first end plate extending from the support plate. More specifically, in contrast to the present invention, King et al. describe a releasable strap extending from a base and a first end plate extending from the support plate, rather than a first end plate extending from a base plate, a second end plate extending from a base plate, and at least one support plate extending from one of the first end plate and the second end plate. Accordingly, King et al. do not describe nor suggest the claimed combination. Furthermore, Booth et al. describe an armature assembly 38 a selectively engageable and disengageable electromagnetic coupling, but do not describe nor suggest a first end plate extending from a base plate, a second end plate extending from a base plate, and at least one support plate extending from one of the first end plate and the second end plate. For at least the reasons set forth above, Claim 14 is submitted to be patentable over King et al. in view of Booth et al.

Claim 20 depends from independent Claim 14. When the recitations of Claim 20 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 14, Applicant submits that dependent Claim 20 likewise is patentable over King et al. in view of Booth et al.

For at least the reasons set forth above, Applicant respectfully requests the Section 103 rejection of Claims 7 and 20 be withdrawn.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, all claims now active in this application are believed to be in condition for allowance. Therefore, reconsideration and favorable action is respectfully solicited.

Respectfully Submitted,



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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant: W. R. Hugh Fife

Serial No.: 09/602,525

Filed: June 13, 2000

For: BRACKET ASSEMBLY FOR A  
DYNAMOELECTRIC  
MACHINE

:  
: Art Unit: 2834  
:  
: Examiner: Gonzalez, Julio C.  
:  
:

**SUBMISSION OF MARKED UP CLAIMS**

Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Submitted herewith are marked up claims in accordance with 37 C.F.R. Section  
1.121(c)(1)(ii).

IN THE CLAIMS

1. (once amended) A bracket assembly for a dynamoelectric machine comprising:

a base plate; and

a bracket support assembly extending from said base plate, said bracket support assembly comprising a first end plate extending from said base plate, a second end plate extending from said base plate, a support member extending from said base plate, and at least one support plate extending from one of said first end plate and said second end plate, said support member connected to said at least one support plate forming at least one enclosure.

14. (once amended) A dynamoelectric machine comprising:

a frame;

a stator disposed in said frame and comprising a stator bore;

a rotor within said stator bore and comprising a rotor shaft;

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a bearing assembly for supporting said rotor shaft and facilitating rotational movement thereof; and

a bracket assembly coupled to said frame and receiving said rotor shaft, said bracket assembly comprising a base plate and a bracket support assembly extending therefrom, said bracket support assembly comprising a first end plate extending from said base plate, a second end plate extending from said base plate, a support member extending from said base plate, and at least one support plate extending from one of said first end plate and said second end plate, said support member connected to said at least one support plate forming at least one enclosure.

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